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per annum.

No. 16,806.

號六廿月三年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1917.

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ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
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Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
3 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.50 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
SATURDAYS.	
Extra Car at 12 midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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No Season ticket will be issued until
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Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

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WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

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THE WAR.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH OCCUPY YPRES. A POINT OF CONSIDERABLE RESISTANCE.

LONDON, March 25.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports that British cavalry have occupied Ypres, which is eight miles to the south-east of Baginne, and which has been a point of considerable resistance. It stands on a plateau 135 metres high and commands a fine sweep of undulating country to the north-east towards Cambrai, and also the branch railway from Ypres to St. Quentin.

This and the entry of the British cavalry into Roisel are the only definite changes in the position since yesterday.

Between Ypres and Beaumont-les-Cambrai, a distance of five miles, the Germans resisted more stoutly than anywhere else on our front. In the fighting at Beaumont-les-Cambrai the Germans suffered over a hundred casualties, 40 dead being picked up in the main street alone. Elsewhere, along the rear of his retreat, the enemy yesterday defended more energetically the line which his covering troops are momentarily holding.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORTS.

LONDON, March 24.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We occupied Roisel which is seven miles to the east of Peronne.
A strong enemy detachment attacked our positions at Beaumont-les-Cambrai and obtained a footing. An immediate counter-attack drove him out.
We progressed on a front of one and a half miles to the south-west and to the west of Ecourt St. Mein.
We repulsed attacks to the north of Boiry and Bequerelle.
We also carried out a successful raid to the east of Arras.
We reached the enemy's second line and entered their trenches to the east of Neuville St. Vaast, inflicting casualties. We dispersed an attack in the neighbourhood of Richebourg-l'Avoué.

APPROACHING ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, March 25.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We drove off a bombing attack near Beaumont-les-Cambrai.
We improved our position to the west of Croisilles.
We entered enemy trenches to the north-east of Loos, taking prisoners and ejecting enemy raiders who entered our trenches to the west of Hulluch.
Our aeroplanes bombed two important railway junctions. There were many air-fights. Eight hostile machines were brought down and four of ours are missing.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, March 25.
A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—
To the south-east of Ypres, after mine-throwing, we advanced and found the trenches destroyed and evacuated.
Our protecting troops gave way in accordance with instructions at Beaumont-Roisel, to the east of Corzat canal, inflicting losses on the attackers.
We repulsed the French at Vignay and broke into the French lines at Soupir and Corny, taking 60 prisoners.
Between the sea and Merville our aeroplanes made numerous attacks, destroying seventeen British and French machines.

GERMANS AT BAY. LARGE MASSES OF GERMAN INFANTRY NOW ENGAGED.

LONDON, March 25.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—
The enemy's apparent miscalculation of the rapidity of the French pursuit, has already cost him a heavy loss of men. The unexpectedly quick passage by the French of the St. Quentin canal and the Ailette forced the Germans to turn at bay. Large masses of German infantry are now engaged with the French on the whole front St. Quentin-Adiatte. The French, advancing from the east bank of the Ailette, have arrived at the foot of the slopes leading to the Laon plateau which is bounded on this side by the Saint Gobain and Coucy forests, while the troops from Soissons are steadily sealing the steep southern approaches to the plateau, which is a position of enormous strength. It is certainly an important feature in the Hindenburg scheme of defence, as it would naturally play the part of a bastion protecting the left flank of the Hindenburg line and is, therefore, likely to be contested very violently.

300 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY RECOVERED.

Reuter's correspondent at headquarters in France reports that during the past week 300 square miles of French territory, 200 towns and villages and 10,000 inhabitants have been restored to France. French warfare has ceased on a hundred miles of the Allied front and has been succeeded by open fighting, while the great salient of Beaumont-les-Cambrai has been absolutely flattened out. The Germans have created a sharp, close line near Soissons following the course of the Aisne, and their northern swing back has changed the line from convex to concave. The enemy's rearguard resistance is becoming more definite running from Doupy, Holnon Wood, Vermand and Roisel.

The German infantry succeeded for a brief time in re-entering Aigecourt-Beaumont, driving back our advance post. Reinforcements of cavalry and infantry speedily arrived and charged the main street where the Germans were strongly posted. The enemy ran after a sharp scarp pursued by our cavalry and leaving sixty dead and wounded.

We seized portions of the German trenches to the east of Malancourt Wood, west of the Meuse.
An enemy attempt on one of our trenches in the direction of Aprumont, east of the Meuse, was repulsed.
Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.
There is little change north of Soissons. We found numerous German corpses in the trenches captured yesterday north of Margival.
A German long-range gun, bombarded Soissons. There was lively artillery activity in the region of Berry-au-Bus, Rheims, and in Alsace.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, 10, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and "declaring" a Dividend.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1555

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1523

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1587

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th March, 1917, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1582

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, 10, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1569

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, 10, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1565

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been declared and will be payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY the 4th April.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 21, 1917. 1501

H. K. POLICE (RESERVE).

SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. SATURDAY, April 7th, 1917.

OPEN to any person in the Colony. Entrance Fee \$1 (to be used in connection with Printing expenses). Service Rifles: Open Eight, 100 yds. Grouping, 400 yds. Deliberate, 200 yds. Deliberate, 400 yds. Deliberate, 300 yds. Deliberate, 600 yds. Deliberate, 800 yds. Deliberate, 1000 yds. Deliberate. Printed Conditions may be obtained on Application to H.K.P.R. Lam, Head Quarters, Club, H.K.P.R. Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1917. 1510

INTIMATIONS

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those of the Office of Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMED/WASHED THROUGHOUT by the Owners during the months of February and March.

ADAM GIBSON, Secretary.
Dated this 24th day of March, 1917. 1612

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 28th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Hongkong, March 19, 1917. 1591

HONGKONG CLUB.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VIGUE, Secretary.
Hongkong, Mar 18, 1917. 1585

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, 2nd April, 1917.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Hongkong, March 18, 1917. 1582

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE immediately after the Annual Meeting to be held on MONDAY, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Hongkong, March 16, 1917. 1583

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

THE special attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 16th March, 1917.

By Order,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

When you wake TO-MORROW MORNING

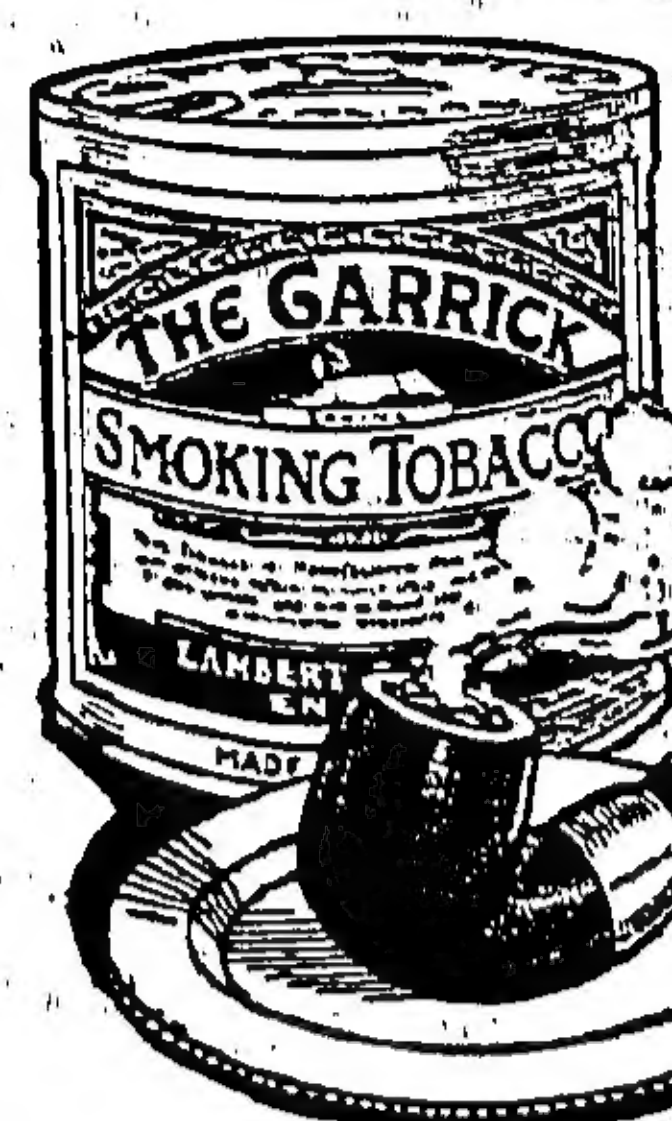
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to-night. To dispel constipation, stimulate digestion, clear the complexion, Pinkettes are perfection. Of all dealers, or post free, 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 25 Seckman Road, Shanghai.

Smokers of discrimination always select

THE GARRICK SMOKING TOBACCO



It has the distinction of invigorating the nerves and brain of the business man.

Does not burn or irritate the throat.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

January 24.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

In allowing Patrick Thistle to find a substitute for an injured player, Rangers took the sensible view that laws laid down for the government of football in pre-war times may be loosened or cast aside at the present crisis.

But he was not to win the British Championship. Before the end of the final day's play James Braid was again first. George Duncan had equalled the new record, and Willie Smith had learned that the pull-and-run shot cannot be indulged with impunity at St. Andrews.

DECLINING BIRTHRATE.

TAX ON BACHELORS AND SPINSTERS ADVOCATED.

Attention was drawn to the numerical disproportion between marriageable men and women in the city of Glasgow on January 23, initiated by the National Council of Public Morals.

It was suggested that steps ought to be taken to adjust the balance by a redistribution of our population as between the colonies and the mother country.

Miss Beatrice Webb, M.D., brought census statistics in support of her contention that the decline in the birthrate was not explained by over-feeding or over-intellectual or physical development.

University professors who had taken honours degrees were found to have had a larger number of children than their sisters and cousins, who, presumably, were slightly less intellectual.

The records of a hundred families in the peerage showed that the average number of children per family declined from seven in 1800 to three in 1890. In the case of wage-earners, maternity claims on the Leeds of Oak Benefit Society decreased from 247 per 1,000 in 1880 to 117 twenty-five years later.

The percentage of the intellectual and the wage-earners had, however, the same drop. The genuine Roman Catholic countries were the only exceptions to the rule of a falling birthrate among the nations.

There was intentional limitation was rampant, and one of the reasons was materialism. Miss Cécile Théron said no one could have worked long in the slums without being impressed with the need of lowering the birthrate in certain districts.

The infantile mortality was partly caused by overbreeding the working class there. As to the evils of limited families where she thought the most potent was a desire to give the children a better start in life.

Marriage should be made easier and motherhood lighter. Miss Matheson declared that children and splinters ought to be taken on a higher scale than the married man.

WILLIE SMITH, GOLFER.

The death of Willie Smith, the famous "Carnoustie" golfer, latterly of Mexico, recalls an exciting experience at a Championship meeting. It was at St. Andrews in 1910, and about the end of the first day's play it was assumed that James Braid was once more the leading man.

But among the last players was Willie Smith, and he threw a bomb into the golfing crowd waiting for the return by breaking the record for the classic old Course.

"Who's Willie Smith?" was the cry. Only a few remembered that he was a man who, many years before, had left Carnoustie to try his luck over the Atlantic, among the earliest of the now considerable colony of players who migrated from Tayside. He was a

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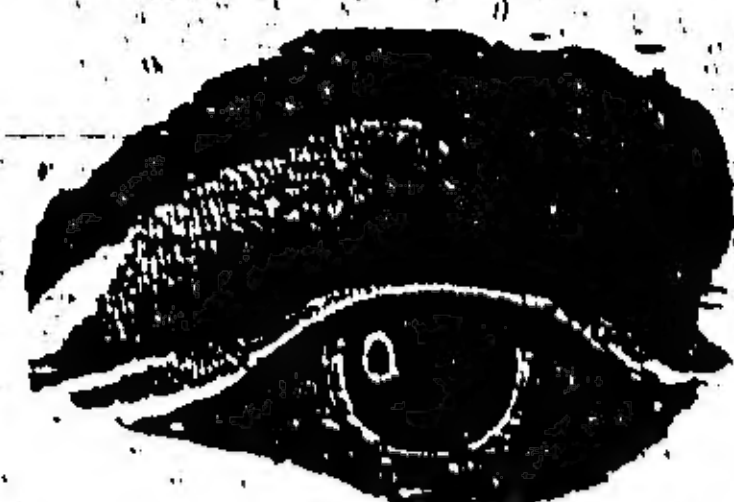
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INTIMATIONS



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At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

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COMMERCIAL FORMS, SHIPPING FORMS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES, WINE LISTS, MENUS, INVITATION CARDS.

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A-1, A.B.C. 5th Edition. Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR. Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP, LENGTH, BREADTH, DEPTH, MAXIMUM DRAUGHT, MAXIMUM TIDE, MAXIMUM WIND.

For Particulars, apply to E. KATO, Manager, No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Importers. Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, HONG LOON STREET, (2nd Street), west of Central Market. Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1913.

SINGON & CO.

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD., 5, Wyndham Street.

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used—

Bentley's

A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.

A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"MERIDIAN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,

the 27th commencing at 2.15 p.m., and on WEDNESDAY the 28th March from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and again from 2.15 p.m. the same day, at "Brace Hotel," 20 Macdonnell Road, THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—

Hall Stands, Large Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Side Tables, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas by Lane Crawford, Blackwood Cabinets and Stands, several Carpets and Rugs (Arminster) including one large File Carpet, Paintings and Pictures, &c., large carved Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, large and small Dining Tables, Chairs, a large quantity of Table Linen, &c. Electro plate and Cutlery, including a number of Silver Articles, large and small Teakwood Wardrobes with Mirrors, Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen and Blankets, Bathroom Utensils, large Ice Chests, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, including a large Cooking Stove, &c.

Two Pianos (one by Collard and Collard), Tennis Net and Poles, full size Croquet Set, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Wire Netting, And A very fine Assortment of Pot Plants, Palms, &c. On view from Monday, 26th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 25, 1917. 1667

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

THURSDAY,

the 28th March, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at 55, Nathan Road, (top floor), SUNDAY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.) On view from Morning of sale. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 25, 1917. 1664

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,

the 31st March, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A Consignment of

BRASS WARE,

Comprising—A varied assortment of Carved Brass Vases, Jardiniere, Flower Bowls, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Buddhas, Candlesticks, etc., etc.

A few lots Special quality Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 24, 1917. 1614

FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS PLANT.

THEODOLITE AND LEVEL. Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong Feb 1917. 1474

FAR LESS RHEUMATISM.

In the days of our fathers and grandfathers, rheumatism was thought the unavoidable penalty of middle life and old age. Everyone had rheumatism after 40 or thereabouts; many had it earlier.

Modern science has shown that rheumatism is not (as used to be thought) a mere effect of cold and damp. It is a poison in the blood. With good, red, pure blood, a man or woman of any age can defy rheumatism and rheumatism can be got rid of by killing the poison which causes it. There are many middle-aged people who have never felt a touch of rheumatism, and elderly people who have conquered it by simply attending to the blood. The blood making and purifying effect of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people—which are a blood builder, not a purgative—is becoming every year more widely known, and it is the extended use of these pills which has robbed rheumatism of its terrors. At the first sign of poor blood, shown by loss of appetite, palpitations, dull skin and dim eyes, buy these pills of any local dealer, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (84¢ for six) to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 South Street, New York, U.S.A. FREE—Facts for all who want to be well are contained in "The Blood and its Work," which can be had by sending a post card to the above address.

DOLLAR INSTITUTION, SCOTLAND.

CHARLES S. DOUGALL, M.A. (formerly Edinboro Fellow, Glasgow University) Headmaster, which Re-opens on 14th September next, provides at a moderate cost a complete HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION in all Departments from 10 years of age upwards. Illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to THE HEADMASTER, or THOS. J. YOUNG, F.C.I.S., Secretary. Hongkong, March 18, 1917. 1592

RED-COUCH FOR SALE.

A Rattan BED-COUCH, full size, with mattress, pillows and covers, also poles for mosquito-net; for sale at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's Sale Rooms. Hongkong, March 23, 1917. 1610

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN is required by a Shipping Office as a STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. For further particulars apply to—T.P. Co. "CHINA MAIL" Office. Hongkong, March 16, 1917. 1581

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF

CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEBS AND BARRELS.

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMER USE.

86

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY,

the 30th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising—Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelains, &c., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils. Also A few lots of Brass Finger Bowls, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.) Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 23, 1917. 1608

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

MONDAY,

the 27th April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at Kwong Hip Lung & Co.'s Ship Yard, Sham Shui Po, The Steam Launch

"YING LING"

Length ... 75 ft.
Beam ... 13
Draft ... 9 ft.

Compound ... Surface ... Condensing ... Engines ... Cylinders ... Return ... Tubes ... Marine ... Boiler ... Speed about 9 knots, suitable for towing purposes.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned. A launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 11 A.M.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 23, 1917. 1596

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE.

BRITISH PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

FIGHTING AT MANY POINTS.

LONDON, March 23.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our patrols encountered detachments of some strength at a number of points between Etriller, Beaumont, Lez, Cambrai and Beaumont. We drove off counter-attacks at Aisecourt-lès-bas, Beaumont and Yvencourt and progressed in the neighbourhoods of Ecoust and Croisilles.

We carried out a successful raid to the east of Arras. The enemy blew a mine to the north of Neuville St. Vaast but it did no damage.

We effectively bombarded trenches to the south-east of Loos and to the east of Vermelles.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

HEIGHTS DOMINATING THE OISE VALLEY CAPTURED.

PARIS, March 24.

A French communique states:—Between the Somme and the Oise our troops, with determination and dash, carried out a completely successful offensive. The enemy, despite desperate resistance, were driven back over a wide front for a distance ranging from two to four kilometres north and east of the St. Quentin canal and north-east of Tergnier.

We pushed detachments as far as the heights dominating the valley of the Oise. The Germans caused floods in this region and the town of La Fere was inundated.

APPROACHING MARGIVAL.

South of the Oise we continued to cross the Ailette in the region north of Soissons. Our troops made considerable progress towards Margival.

Two enemy attacks to the north-west of Rheims failed under barrage of machine gun fire. The enemy losses were considerable judging from the number of bodies hung up in our entanglements.

KAISER AND THE RETREAT.

WEAK MESSAGE TO HINDENBURG.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.

A Berlin official message reports that the Kaiser has sent a message to Marshal von Hindenburg saying:—

"The movements on the front in France are most important for the general situation of our Western Front. You and General Ludendorff decided on this measure, thus creating a new base for further warfare."

KAISER'S "EXTRAORDINARY JOY."

A German official announcement states that the Kaiser has sent a letter to the King of Bavaria, in which he says:—

"We owe the brilliant carrying out of the great army movement on the Western Front firstly, to the successful action of your son, Prince Rupprecht, whose performance deserves the highest appreciation and will be a page of glory in history. It is my extraordinary joy to inform you of this."

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—

real rich red blood—

plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life

giving, brain-pounding,

strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prizes—\$1.35 and \$2.50

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR.

New York, March 24.

America's enthusiasm for war is mounting to the zenith. The Eastern cities are copying New York's plan of organising mass meetings to demand immediate declaration of war.

The middle-west has been aroused by the torpedoing of the *Heddon*, and Germany's reported expectation of war within 48 hours is convincing all of the inevitability of hostilities.

The leading journals throughout the country are urging whole-hearted action.

The *World*, which is in closest touch with the Administration, says "let us declare war now."

The State Department discounts the reported eleventh-hour neutral mediation, pointing out that it could not be considered unless the submarine campaign is abandoned.

FINANCIAL HELP FOR ALLIES.

The newspapers and prominent bankers are supporting the proposed extension of a billion dollars credit to the Allies.

The *Sun's* Washington correspondent states that President Wilson has decided to ask Congress for such authorisation.

The *Tribune* shows how this financial support would immensely harm Germany and suggests unlimited credit.

The *World* advocates outright a gift of a billion dollars to France.

PREPARATIONS FOR AGGRESSIVE WARFARE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The Government has decided upon steps to meet the German situation, which include preparation for effective and aggressive warfare in addition to measures for the protection of shipping.

It has not been decided whether to send an army to Europe, but the army and navy and the industrial resources available are able to meet any demands.

The first step is expected to be the supplying of money to the Allies. The Cabinet, anticipating the approval of war by Congress, discussed on March 23 measures for speeding up the making of munitions. It is recognised that the munitioning of America's Army and Navy must not decrease the supplies to the Allies.

The legislatures of New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island have demanded universal service and have voted money for defence. Recruiting bodies are being formed in many cities and public safety committees are being formed everywhere.

BULGARIAN ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA.

GHASTLY STORIES BY ESCAPED SERBIANS.

COMU, March 23.

An authoritative Serbian statement concerning investigations of the conditions in the liberated part of Macedonia reveal the most ghastly Bulgarian atrocities which, escaped Serbians state, are continuing. Police powers were placed in the hands of local committees who proceeded to massacre, over a wide area, Mayors and school teachers and numerous others suspected of being pro-Serbian. The Mayors were killed with bayonets and one was wrapped in a cloth soaked with petrol and burned alive. Over a hundred people were murdered during the first days of the occupation of Priep and Krushevo. The committees openly blackmailed and plundered wholesale the well-to-do and poor alike.

STRONG ROMANIAN ARMIES READY.

A prominent Rumanian general has informed the "Times" special correspondent, as Jassy in the coming resumption of activity on the Rumanian front King Ferdinand's armies will be seen strongly reorganised and amply supplied with heavy artillery and every instrument of modern warfare. He regarded the future with complete confidence.

"Owing to the weather we have some weeks of forced inactivity before us," he said, "and the time is being used in reorganization behind a strongly established line. We have thousands of fresh troops ready to go to the front."

"Our soldiers are nearly all peasants who cannot suffer the thought of their villages being in the hands of an enemy, and they are determined to reconquer them or die."

"At present on both sides the armies are held up by the weather. We are firmly holding our ground, and all the recent efforts of the enemy on the Trebes and Sereth have been broken. Our line is so strong that the enemy appears to be unable to strike a fresh blow. He seems to have understood the situation and has removed some of his forces, leaving only four or five German divisions. The other German troops have been replaced by Austrian and Turkish troops."

"On the front south of Galatz and in the Trebes valley all that remains of the Bulgarian army is its artillery."

"I have seen many German prisoners and it is evident that a winter campaign was not expected. They are still wearing light summer uniforms. Several have died of cold on their way to internment camps."

FRENCH BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

296 LIVES LOST.

PARIS, March 24.

It is officially announced that the battleship *Danton* was struck by two torpedoes in the Mediterranean on the 19th inst. and sank within half an hour. Of those aboard 296 were saved and 296 drowned.

The *"Danton"* was a vessel of 18,400 tons, built at Brest and completed in 1911. She had a speed of 20 knots and her complement is given in the Navy Lists as 800. Her principal armament was four 12-in., twelve 6.4-in. and sixteen 12-pr. guns. The cost of the battleship was \$2,000,000.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

WORK AND DISCIPLINE TO OVERCOME THE ENEMY.

PETROGRAD, March 25.

Their Majesties' entourage at Tsarskoe Selo included Madame Vyrobova, the patroness of the late monk Rasputin, the arch-intriguer and pandarer to Imperial weaknesses and superstitions.

Rasputin's coffin has been disinterred and is at Tsarskoe Selo pending removal elsewhere for burial.

Recent revelations show to what an extent Protopopoff deluded his fellow Ministers into the belief that no trouble was to be anticipated. The Ministers only awoke to the facts when the Revolution began.

The Cabinet has issued a manifesto impressing upon all the necessity of unremitting work and strict discipline in order to overcome the enemy. The manifesto states that a German victory will mean the restoration of the power of the Emperor.

THE NEW "LIBERTY LOAN."

A "Liberty Loan" is being issued for three milliard roubles at 85 bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Flogging and chaining are being abolished in the prisons.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 24.

Messrs. Montagu & Co. report that the weakness of the Silver market is due to a considerable fall in the Shanghai Exchange and to the sales of silver from China encouraging sales from India.

THE LOSS OF THE "HEALDTON."

YMDEN, March 23.

The sole survivor of the capsized *Heddon* boat has been landed.

THE SINKING OF THE SEVEN DUTCH BOATS.

GERMANY'S "OFFER OF COMPENSATION" REFUSED.

THE HAGUE, March 23.

The Government has rejected the German proposal which, though disclaiming culpability for the sinking of the seven ships (referred to in a cable of February 22nd) offers to put the owners in a position to hire German ships on favourable conditions.

The owners consequently have decided not to accept the German offer to compensate the crews of the torpedoed ships.

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INTIMATIONS

KING

3-Cylinder Automobiles

THE most economical cars for their power built in America, yet offering the utmost in luxury and riding comfort. The King was the first moderate-priced "8" on the market and is now operating in greater numbers the world over than any other 3-cylinder car except one. The powerful Model EE Chassis—on which there are four handsome body styles—has a 30 Horse-power V-Type engine and a wheel base of 120". Each body style provides generous storage space and all King cars are delivered completely equipped in every detail.

7-passenger Touring Car... \$3,400
7-passenger Sedan... \$3,400
5-passenger Roadster... \$2,400
5-passenger Sedan... \$2,400

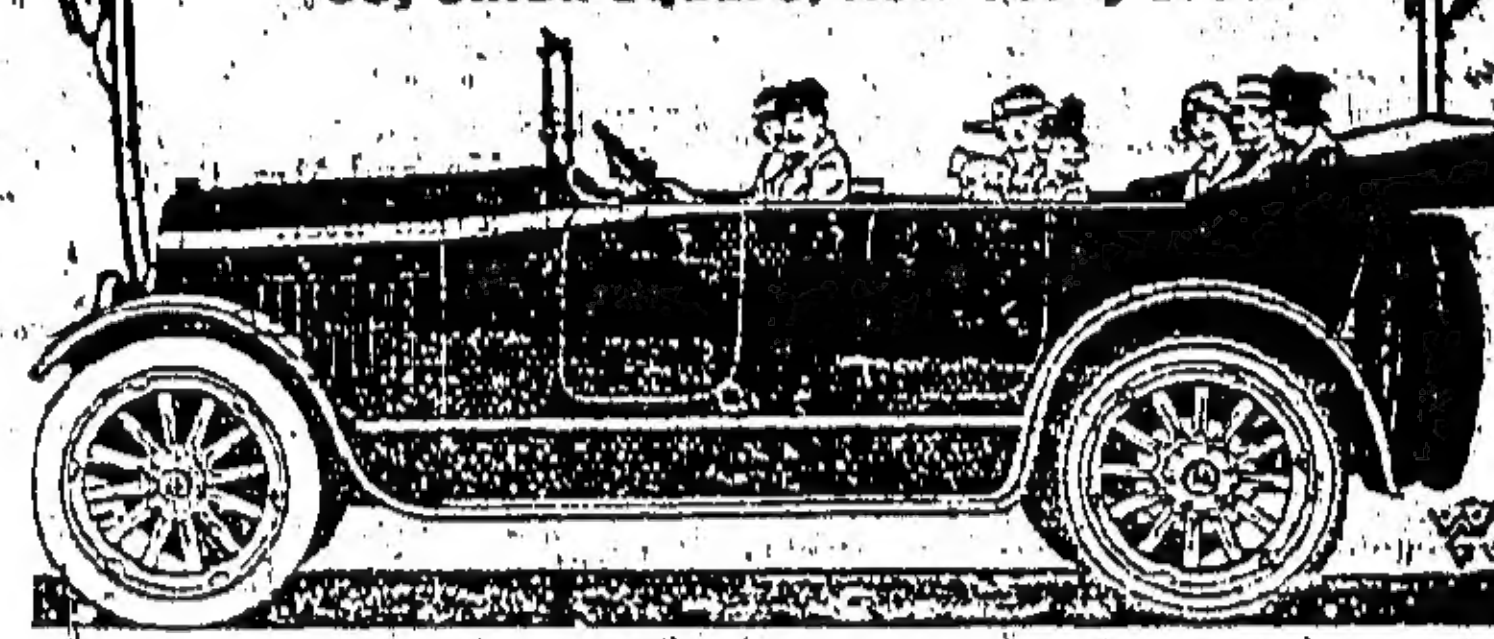
EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA

ARKELL and DOUGLAS, Inc. Shanghai.

Export Department China.

KING MOTOR CAR CO.,

50, Union Square, New York, U.S.A.



CLARKE'S CIRQUE

EVERY EVENING AT 9.15 P.M.

TO-NIGHT!

Last Presentation of Present Programme.

TO-MORROW!

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA & MALARIAL HEADACHE

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints Lodge,"
Hawley

Blackwater,
Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her
by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these
as soon as possible as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her
son (Capt. ... of the Buffs) who is at the front and finds the Tablets
excellent for stopping colds.

Prepared Only by

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone No. 18.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.

N.O. 25, Des Vaux Road, Central, 1st
FLOOR (above the Dragon Garage).
Suitable for Office, etc.

Apply to: **ALEX. ROSS & CO.,**
4, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Hongkong, March 26, 1917. 1615

TO LET.

N.O. 7, Middle Road, Kowloon, EUR-
OPAEAN HOUSE, with large airy
rooms and garden. Good situation
overlooking Harbour.

Apply to: **YU KAM HING,**
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES
and MASTER.
Hongkong, March 26, 1917. 1618

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
JAVA-PACIFIC L.I.N.

THE Steamship

"ARAKAN,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods
remaining undelivered after noon, the
2nd April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 4th April, or they will not be
received.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 4th April,
at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors,
Messrs. Godard and Douglas.

No fire insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Agents,
Hongkong, March 26, 1917. 1617

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY

9.15 p.m.—Performance by Clarke's
Circus at Kowloon.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Launch of the a.s.
"Autolys" at Tai Kok O Dockyard.
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co's
Meeting.
Noon.—H.K. & W. Dock Co's Meeting.
Noon.—Queen's College Athletic
Sports on College Ground, Cause-
way Bay.
2.15 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture etc. etc. at "Braeside,"
20 Macdonnell Road.
4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of
the Association of Exporters and
Dealers of Hongkong.
6.30 p.m.—Lecture by Lt.-Col. Currie
at Volunteer H.Q.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, March 28:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture etc. etc. at "Braeside,"
20 Macdonnell Road.
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co's Meet-
ing.
Noon.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co's
Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 29:—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.
5.30 p.m.—General Meeting of Mem-
bers of the Hongkong Club.

FRIDAY, March 30:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture at 55 Nathan Road.
Noon.—China Sugar Refining Co's
Meeting.
1.30 p.m.—St. Stephen's College
Athletic Sports.

2.20 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and
Bought.
Peak School Sports at Hon. Mr.
Severn's residence.

6.15 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the
Phoenix Club Ltd.
SATURDAY, March 31:—
H.R.H. Prince Henry's Birthday (1900).

SUNDAY, April 1:—
Palm Sunday.
MONDAY, April 2:—
Noon.—Auction of the S. L. Ying
Lily at Sham Shui Po.

TUESDAY, April 3:—
4 p.m.—Sanitary Board Election.
THURSDAY, April 5:—
Maundy Thursday.

If we were dependant on these
sources of supply, the price of bread
locally would certainly be higher
than it is. The reason why bread
remains at the present price in
Hongkong, we understand, is that
the flour now consumed in the
Colony is derived almost entirely
from Manchurian wheat, of which
great stocks exist in the north.

So long as there are ships to
traverse the seas the wheat stocks
in Great Britain can constantly be
replenished. All the rice which is
now recommended as a substitute
for potatoes has to be imported from
Egypt or farther East. There is
abundance of wheat in many parts
of the world awaiting transship-
ment and it is merely a question of
applying the shipping resources of
the Allies to the fullest advantage.
Many ships going home from the
East, for instance, are carrying tons
of cargo which might give place to
wheat and rice. It will take the
Central Powers infinitely
longer to starve the Allies into
submission by their submarine
warfare than it will take the
Allies to reduce the Central Powers
into submission by their more
effective blockade. Germany's sub-
marine policy does absolutely nothing
to relieve the economic necessities
of any one Power of the Quadruple
Alliance, and evidence is daily
accumulating that the strain in
Germany as well as in the countries
allied to her in this war is nearing
the breaking point.

BIRTH.

SHEARSTONE.—On March 19, at Shang-
hai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. SHEAR-
STONE, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAMBERT.—DUFFY.—At St. John's
Cathedral on March 25th, by the
Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Engineer
Lieutenant JOHN LAMBERT R.D.,
R.N.R., Lloyds Surveyor, Hong-
kong, eldest son of William
Osborne Lambert, M.D., J.P.,
Aycliffe, Darlington, England, to
Miss MARY ELIZABETH DUFFY,
eldest daughter of Thomas Duffy
Esq., Oakland, California, U.S.A.

DEATHS.

NEEDHAM.—On March 17, at London,
wife of Captain J. E. NEEDHAM
(by cable).

AKENHURST.—On March 20, at Shang-
hai, EVELYN, beloved wife of
ARTHUR AKENHURST, aged 44 years.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, March 26, 1917.

THE SHILLING LOAF.

A TELEGRAM on Saturday told us
that the price of bread is being raised
at home to-day to one shilling the
quarter loaf. We must go back,
we believe, to the dawn of the last
century to find a parallel to this.
In London in 1800—the days of the
"Bread Assize"—the price of the
quarter loaf very rapidly went up
by successive "Orders of Assize."

In 63, and the records of the
times bear an interesting comparison
with the history which is in the
making by the Food Controller to-
day. Thus we read that "the House
of Commons suggests that bakers
should be compelled to sell stale
bread instead of new," to check
the consumption. The suggested
prohibition became law, the fine
for each offence being £5. Both
Houses of Parliament pledged them-
selves and their families not to
consume more than one quarter
loaf per head per week during the
scarcity—then an artificial scarcity—
of grain. The use of flour for pastry
was prohibited (February, 1800) in
the Royal Household by the Royal
Family. Rice was used as a substitute
in the palaces. Possible substitutes
for wheat flour were anxiously
discussed. Bran came to the fore,
but it appeared that pigs and
poultry had the first charge on this
material. Grains were suggested for
pigs and potatoes for humanity.

Rice or potatoes were recommended
to be mixed with wheat, to the
extent of one-third. There is better
organization in 1917, and food
conditions in Great Britain in the
Twentieth Century, in spite of all
that Germany may do, never need
become so desperate as they were in
the dawn of the Nineteenth Century.

The reader may have begun to
wonder how it is that here in
Hongkong, a place at least
a thousand miles away from any
wheat-growing territory, the price
of the loaf has remained practically
stationary. Very little wheat we
believe, is now coming across the
Pacific from the United States and,
presumably there is none at all
coming to the East from Australia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The sale of household furniture at
58 Nathan Road has been postponed
till Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Professor R. M. McElroy delivers
a public lecture on the "Political
Backgrounds of the War" at the City
Hall at 5.15 this evening under the
auspices of the Odd Volumes Society.

Mr. W. H. Eley, residing at No.
37, Hollywood Road, has reported to
the Police that about 5.30 a.m., yester-
day his room was entered and money
and jewellery to the value of \$225
stolen.

Tonight Clarke's Circus give the
last presentation of the present Pro-
gramme. To-morrow an entire change
of Programme will be given. Afternoon
performances are given on Wednesdays
as well as Saturdays.

Two company meetings are to be
held to-morrow morning; that of the
Green Island Cement Company at half
past eleven and the Dock Company's at
noon. The Association of Exporters and
Dealers hold their meeting at 4 p.m.

It is reported says the "Peking
Gazette" that only those Germans who
occupy responsible positions in the Salt
Inspectorate will be required to resign.
Those who occupy secondary posts with
a monthly salary of two hundred or so
dollars will be retained.

Fire broke out on the second floor
of No. 220, Queen's Road, Central,
shortly after 3.30 a.m. yesterday and
gutted two upper floors occupied as a
tea house. The fire is believed to have
originated in the cook house. The
damage has not yet been ascertained.

We are asked to state that the
sale of household furniture, etc., by
Messrs. Hughes & Hough at "Braeside,"
20 Macdonnell Road, will commence at
a quarter past two to-morrow afternoon
and will be continued on Wednesday
morning from 11 to 12.30 and again in
the afternoon from 2.15 onwards.

Mr. E. J. Moss, one of the oldest
residents of Yokohama died on the 12th
instant. He first went to Yokohama in
1886 and joined the staff of the "Japan
Herald." A year later he was manager of
the "Japan Gazette." Subsequently he
took up teaching until a few years ago
when he started an estate agent's
business.

News has reached Manila to the
effect that Dr. Franz Zitzmann, former
German consul there, who left on the
army transport sailing from Manila for
Nagasaki February 15 last, is returning
to the Philippines from Honolulu where
he disembarked, following the refusal of
the Japanese authorities to permit him
to land on Japanese soil. It is stated
that the State Department at Washing-
ton has given Dr. Zitzmann permission
to return to the islands on the transport
Sheridan which has just sailed from the
Hawaiian port.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ATTACKED WITH KNIFE.

The remanded case in which a Japanese
man-boy was charged with assaulting a
boatwain aboard the *Burma Maru* and
severely wounding the latter with a
kitchen knife was heard before Mr.
J. E. Wood this morning.

Dr. K. Majima, who has been attend-
ing the injured boatwain, stated that
the complainant was wounded on the
head, on the left hand, on the elbow of
the right arm, in the middle of the back
and in the right side, the last knife
thrust being two inches in depth and
penetrating the right lung.

The witness added that his patient
would require another two weeks'
treatment.

The complainant then deposed that
while he was talking to the cook
aboard the *Burma Maru*, shortly after
4.30 p.m. on the 10th instant, the
defendant attacked him from behind,
stabbing him several times with a large
knife. Shortly before the assault, on
the instructions of the Chief Officer, the
complainant had ordered the defendant
to clean the lamps in one of the ship's
cabins. The complainant had refused
to obey the order, stating that he had
been informed by the Second Officer
that the work of cleaning the lamps was
not included in his duties. The
complainant then replied that if the
defendant did not clean the lamps he
(the defendant) would have to wash the
deck.

Upon being granted permission to
question the complainant the defendant
asked the witness: Is it the "boy's"
work aboard the ship to clean lamps
and wash decks?

The witness replied: It is the
"boy's" work to clean lamps and wash
certain parts of the deck.

The defendant then said that in the
ships he had previously been on the
"boys" neither had to clean lamps or
wash decks and stated that he attacked
the boatwain whilst in a rage, resulting
from the altercation as regards the
cleaning of the lamps.

His Worship sentenced the defendant
to six months' hard labour.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

A shoemaker, charged with assault-
ing a fellow worker, was brought before
Mr. Wood this morning.

It was alleged the defendant had
attacked the complainant with a knife
used for cutting leather and so severely
injured him that it was found necessary
to remove the complainant to the
Government Civil Hospital.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the
charge stating that the complainant had
first struck him with a wooden bench.

His Worship adjourned the case
until next Monday, fixing the defend-
ant's bail at \$200.

AN OBSTINATE BANISHEE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this afternoon,
a returned banishee, who only last year
was banished for twenty years, was
committed for trial at the next Criminal
Sessions.

It was stated that the defendant had
been previously banished six different
times and on every occasion had
returned to the Colony before his term
of banishment had expired.

DEATH OF A PRISONER.

An enquiry into the death of Tang
Sing Fok, alias Tang San, aged 56
years, who died at 5.40 a.m. to-day, was
held by Mr. J. R. Wood, Coroner, this
afternoon. Deceased was serving a
sentence of seven years' hard labour in
Victoria Gaol for armed robbery.

The Jurors were: H. M. de Campos,
H. F. Stoneham, and F. K. Tata.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, Medical Officer
of Victoria Gaol, deposed that the de-
ceased had been under treatment at
various times since his admission in
August, 1916. He diagnosed the com-
plaint as cancer of the throat. In reply
to a Juror Dr. McKenny said he did
not appear to be an opium smoker.

The Jury returned a verdict of death
from natural causes.

The Emperor of Japan has designat-
ed the Japanese cruiser *Asama* as
the vessel to take the body of Am-
bassador Guthrie, who died suddenly
at his post to the United States.
The Japanese Government takes this
action as a mark of friendship for the
American people.

Messrs. Yarrow have divided into
allotments measuring 75 ft. by 14 ft. 10
inches of unoccupied land near their
works on the Clyde, and have placed the
land at the disposal of their employees
for vegetable growing at a charge of
half a crown a year. The firm have also
arranged for a professor from one of the
agricultural colleges to give occasional
advice to their men how best to obtain
the "maximum output of food." The
whole of the land available was imme-
diately taken up by the firm's work-
people.

HONGKONG CHINESE AND THE WAR.

AN ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION OF \$1,000,000.

It may not be generally known
that for some little time past the
leading members of the Chinese
community have been considering
the ways and means of making a
fixed annual voluntary contribution
to the Imperial war chest. At a
large and representative meeting held
at the Tung Wah Hospital yester-
day, under the Chairmanship of Mr.
Chun Pak Chuen, it was unanimously
resolved to offer to the Government
the sum of one million dollars annu-
ally for the duration of the war.
A representative committee was
formed to consider the means of
raising the money. The method
suggested is the voluntary contribu-
tion of a month's rent—half being
borne by the tenants and half by
the landlords. No decision on the
subject has yet been reached.

Sir Robert Ho Tung has offered a
contribution of \$25,000 a year and
Mr. Au Tak, one of \$10,000.

OPEN RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

For this meeting, which is to take
place at Stonegutter's Range on
Saturday, April 7th (and not on
Easter Sunday or Good Friday, as
previously announced), the following
entries have so far been received:—
Naik Abdullah Khan, 18th Infantry.
1/Naik Ali Sher Khan, 18th Infantry.
Subedar Bhagat Singh, 74th Punjab.
Jemadar Bhagat Ram, 74th Punjab.
Q.M.Sgt. Black, R.E.
Leading Signaller Botley, R.N.
Corpl. Carmichael, H.K.V.R.
P.O. Cave, H.K.P.

Bandmaster Christian, 74th Punjab.
Corpl. Coxon, R.E.
Chief Petty Officer Cree, R.E.
Q.M.Sgt. Dawson, H.K.V.R.
Sepoy Dilraj Ali Khan, 18th Infantry.
Pety Officer Edmonds, R.N.

Jemadar Fatah Mohd, 74th Punjab.
Havildar Fatah Mohd Khan, 18th
Infantry.

Naik Fanddar Khan, 18th Infantry.
Asst. Supt. Franks, H.K.V.R.
Pte. Goodman, H.K.V.R.

Inspector Grant, H.K.P.
Sergeant Grimitt, H.K.P.
1/Naik Hassan Mudd Khan, 18th
Infantry.

Corpl. Major Heath, 87th Co. R.G.A.
Supt. Heath, H.K.V.R.
Trooper Hodge, H.K.P.R.

Sergeant Howe, R.M.L.I.
1/Naik Imammudin Khan, 18th
Infantry.

Pte. A. Jenkins, H.K.V.R.
Naik Kamruddin Khan, 18th Infantry.
Chief Inspector Lammert, H.K.P.R.

Pety Officer Leach, R.N.
Corpl. Lyon, H.K.V.R.
Sergeant R. Marks, H.K.P.

Havildar Mir Aulad Ali, 18th Infantry.
Sepoy Nabi Beldish Khan, 18th
Infantry.

Subadar Niss Ahmad Khan, 18th
Infantry.
Sepoy Nizamuddin Khan, 18th In-
fantry.

Sepoy Nurudin Khan, 18th Infantry.
Sergeant Perkins, H.K.P.

Mr. A. G. Fife, H.M. Dockyard.
Sergeant Pitt, H.K.P.

Sepoy Rahmat Ali Khan, 18th Infantry.
Trooper Ralph, H.K.P.R.

Drummer Ridiya Khan, 18th Infantry.
Mr. E. Sears, Naval Yard.

1/Naik Sikandar Khan, 18th Infantry.
Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, H.K.P.R.

Captain Taylor, 87th Co. R.G.A.
Lieut. Thornhill, H.K.V.R.

Sergeant Watering, R.M.L.I.
Sergeant Whitaker, H.K.V.C.

Deputy Supt. Woodhouse, H.K.P.
Sergeant Woolley, H.K.V.R.

Mr. F. W. Wright, H.M. Dockyard.

The list closes on Friday, March
30th. The entrance fee of \$1, if
unpaid, should be paid by that date.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn has
offered a Cup for the runner-up.

All Competitors and Range Officers
are invited to tiffin with the Hong-
kong Police Reserve on the Range.

A service of launches will be
published.

Competitors are reminded of the
following which was published some
time ago:—

ALTERATION IN CONDITIONS.
Condition 8, relating to Sights, is
amended and permits the use of a
"Sliding V" on Service Rifles which
have been issued without any wind-
gage attachment, provided the pat-
tern of "Sliding V" desired to be
used is approved on or before Tues-
day, March 20th.

One pattern of "Sliding V" has
already been approved and may be
seen on application to Inspector H.
Lammert, 4, Duddell Street.

CHINA AND THE GERMAN OFFICIALS.

MINISTER'S DEPARTURE DELAYED.

(Wah Tsi Yat Po's Service.)

Peking, March 25.

The departure of the German
Minister and his Staff, which was
arranged for yesterday, has been
postponed for a day or two, owing
to a delay in the departure of the
steamer and also owing to one of the
safe-conduct passports not being in
order. A special train is in readi-
ness for the use of the Minister.

GERMAN CONSUL AT CHANG- SHA WANTS TO REMAIN.

Although a passport has been
handed to the German Consul at
Changsha he refuses to leave, con-
tending that since his qualification
as Consul has been cancelled, he
should be allowed to remain and
carry on the business of an ordinary
merchant. The Government at
Peking has instructed the Governor
of Hunan to request him to depart
immediately.

SEIZURE OF A GERMAN VESSEL AT AMOY.

The Foreign Department, replying
to an inquiry by the Dutch Minister,
which now has charge of German
interests in China, justifies the
seizure of a German ship at Amoy
as a measure to prevent the repeti-
tion of what has happened to German
ships in the Whangpo.

THE GERMAN BANK.

The Dutch Minister has protested
against the Government exercising
supervision over the affairs of the
German Bank.

CHINA'S FINAL DESPATCH TO GERMANY.

The following is an authorized trans-
lation of the despatch addressed by the
Wai Chiao Pu to the German Minister
announcing the decision of the Chinese
Government:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY.—With reference
to the new submarine policy of Germany,
the Government of the Republic of China
—dictated by the desire to further the
cause of world's peace and to maintain
the sanctity of International Law—
addressed a protest to Your Excellency
on February 25th and declared that, in
case contrary to its expectations its
protest should be ineffectual, it would
be constrained to sever the diplomatic
relations at present existing between
the two countries.

During the lapse of a month no heed
has been paid to the protest of the
Government of the Republic in the ac-
tivities of the German submarines—ac-
tivities which have caused the loss of
many Chinese lives. On March 10th, a
reply was received from Your Excel-
lency. Although the same states that
the Imperial German Government is
willing to open negotiations to arrive at
a plan for the protection of Chinese life
and property, yet it declares that it is
difficult for Germany to cancel her
blockade policy. It is therefore not in
accord with the object of this protest;
and the Government of the Republic
public to its deep regret, considers its
protest to be ineffectual. The Govern-
ment of the Republic is constrained to
sever the diplomatic relations at present
existing with the Imperial German
Government.

"I have the honour to send herewith
to Your Excellency passports for Your
Excellency, the members of the German
Legation and their families and returns
for protection while leaving Chinese
territory. With regard to the Consular
Officers of Germany in China, this
Ministry has instructed the different
Commissions of Foreign Affairs to issue
them, similarly, passports for leaving
the country.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to
renew to Your Excellency the assurance
of my highest consideration.

March 14, 1917. "Signed etc."

GERMANS AND THE INTERNED VESSELS.

A Washington telegram to a Manila
contemporary states:—The German
Government, through the Swiss Lega-
tion, has requested its request for a
protocol to amend the Prussian treaty
1780.

The Administration believes that this
is an effort on the part of the German
Government to place the United States in a com-
promising position where the charge can be
made that he is disregarding the
sanctity of treaties and realization of this
move may force President Wilson to
notify Berlin of the abrogation of the
treaty at once, in order to prevent the
offering by the Germans of an excuse for
future reprisals.

[This is the treaty that provides that
the nationals in each country shall be
given nine months to leave the territory
of the enemy without molestation, and
the proposed amendment would prohibit
the seizure of the ships of either nation
lying in the harbours of the other when
war is declared.]

TROUBLE AVERTED.

That little cold

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMAN HYDROPLANE CAPTURED.

A German hydroplane, flying to Etretat, was captured at sea and the occupants taken prisoners.

A French aeroplane bombed the aviation ground north of Thioncourt, wrecking the sheds.

French squadrons profusely bombed the works at Thionville and Briey, and the station at Conflans.

CALAIS AND DUNKIRK BOMBED.

German aeroplanes bombed Calais and Dunkirk. There were no casualties or damage at Dunkirk but two civilians were killed and one grounded at Calais.

A STUBBORN STRUGGLE.

Paris, March 25.

A French communiqué states: "Our troops continued the offensive from the Somme to the Aisne. The struggle was stubborn owing to the enemy's vigorous defence, but our soldiers, inflamed by the sight of the destruction wrought by the enemy, everywhere drove back the Germans who sustained heavy losses."

We threw back the enemy between the Somme and the Oise beyond the important position of Cassures, Assigny-le-Grand and Till 121.

A violent counter-attack debouching on the Esbigny-Bonny front was broken by our fire.

South of the Oise, at various points, we penetrated the lower Coney forest and reached the outskirts of Folembay and Coney-le-Chateau. The Germans moving towards Folembay were caught by our artillery fire and were dispersed with great losses.

North of Soissons we increased our gains and repulsed two counter-attacks.

There is artillery activity in the neighbourhood of Comme.

Our artillery made effective shooting on the Verdun front on the enemy works north of Till 304 to the north-west of Bezonvaux.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST BARBAROUS DESTRUCTION AND PILLAGE.

Paris, March 25.

It is officially announced that France is protesting to neutrals that the Germans have unjustifiably and barbarously devastated the evacuated territories and aim at ruining for many years one of the most fertile regions of France.

The protest recites the list of outrages already cabled. It adds that the French military authorities have established that in the recaptured districts, notably Peronne, the Germans have stolen a large number of securities of Neutral Governments and requests the latter to warn their banks against dealings therein, as the Allies will not recognise their validity.

GERMANY AND HER MERCHANT SHIPS.

UNITED STATES REJECTS A SUGGESTION.

Washington, March 24.

The United States has refused to accept the German suggestion to amend the Prussian-American treaties. Germany's object was to extend the mutual exemption of merchants in case of war, to a general exemption of ships.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.

Alluding to the *Healdton* the *Cologne Gazette* declares that if President Wilson wishes to go to war on this account let him do so. The time for negotiations is past.

THE GERMAN WAR LOAN.

IF MONEY IS NOT FORTH-COMING.

BERN, March 24.

The Prussian Minister of War urgently appeals for contribution to the War Loan, not alone for military purposes, but to prove to the world that Germany is economically invincible. The Minister warns the people that if money is not forthcoming, the enemy will soon be in Germany spreading devastation.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING AND GERMAN MENACES.

CHRISTIANIA, March 25.

Despite the German threats to Norway owing to that country's condemnation of submarine warfare, the organ of the Norwegian shipping approves of the arming of merchantmen and suggests an agreement with neutrals in this connection.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

PETROGRAD, March 24.

A great meeting of soldiers on the Riga front was attended by General Dittieff and the members of the Duma. It was unanimously resolved to strain every nerve in defence of the country.

General Alexieff reports that the spirit of the troops is most favourable. Revelations continue to be made of German intrigues. It transpires that the former leader of the Socialist extremists was paid two hundred roubles monthly.

The Government proposes to establish a monopoly of the sale of cereals.

The Government will abolish all religious class disabilities.

The new Government will meet all the financial engagements of the late Government.

RECEPTION OF THE AMBASSADORS.

PETROGRAD, March 25.

The British, French and Italian Ambassadors have presented their respects to the Provisional Government.

Sir George Buchanan, H.B.M.'s Ambassador, was the first to address the Ministers.

M. Milukoff, replying on behalf of the Government, said: "I have full confidence that Russia will justify the hopes and expectations of the Allies and their well-wishers."

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

PETROGRAD, March 25.

An eight-hour day is being introduced into the Petrograd factories and works, with overtime by agreement. Any irreconcilable differences between masters and men will be adjudicated by a Central Arbitration Board.

ARRESTS IN PETROGRAD.

Since the revolution started, between 8,000 and 4,000 arrests have been made in Petrograd.

It is learned that a large number of German spies crossed the Swedish frontier when the frontier guards abandoned their posts at the beginning of the revolution.

ARMY DISCIPLINE.

Colonel Knod, the British Military Attaché, attended a meeting at the Tsarskoelsoe garrison and explained the discipline of the British Army and the relations between officers and men. Other of the Allies officers similarly gave explanations, elsewhere, concerning their respective armies.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

AN ENEMY POISON-GAS ATTACK.

LONDON, March 25.

A Russian official report states: "On the Western front, the Germans, in the region of Mojskij, north-west of Postavy, discharged poison-gas ineffectively."

THE CAUCASUS FRONT.

On the Caucasus front, in the direction of Khankin on the 18th inst. we dislodged the Turks from positions near the village of Harin and Serril Kerind Pass, and attacked on the 19th the Turks who occupied a position near the Mian-tag.

THE RUSSIAN SUPREME COMMAND.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS RETIRES.

PETROGRAD, March 24.

It is officially confirmed that the Grand Duke Nicholas has retired from the post of Commander-in-Chief. General Alexieff, Chief of the General Staff, officiates temporarily.

RELIEF WORK IN BELGIUM.

AMERICANS TO WITHDRAW.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

It has been decided to withdraw the members of the American Relief Commission from Belgium who will be replaced by neutrals.

The American Minister at Brussels will go to Havre.

BELGIAN BISHOP BANISHED AND IMPRISONED.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.

Bishop Legraire, the headmaster of the chief ecclesiastical seminary at Malines, has been banished to Germany and sentenced to nine months imprisonment for harbouring sick Frenchmen.

ENVER PASHA AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, March 24.

An official German report states that Enver Pasha, Commander of the Turkish Army, has arrived at German Headquarters and has conferred with the Kaiser and Marshal von Hindenburg.

CANADA'S THIRD WAR LOAN.

"A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS."

OTTAWA, March 25.

Subscriptions to Canada's third war loan of G.\$150,000,000 have closed. The Minister of Finance has announced that the loan is a magnificent success.

It is estimated that subscriptions will total G. \$250,000,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

SYDNEY, March 25.

The latest New South Wales election returns indicate that the National Government party are certain of 34 seats and the Independent Labourites 32 seats. The doubtful returns number four.

Mr. Meagher, the Speaker, and Mr. McGowen, the ex-labour leader, have been substantially defeated.

The election issue was the formation of a National State Government to assist the Commonwealth Government in the prosecution of the war.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, March 24.

A French communiqué states: "East of St. Quentin Canal, during the night, we extended our positions very appreciably. At certain points we reached the western bank of the Oise north of La Fere. We also progressed on the eastern bank of the Ailette. Our fire stopped enemy attempts against small posts in the direction of Berrybauc and also east of Rheims and west of Monthomme."

A French communiqué states: "North of the Somme we drove out the enemy as far as the outskirts of Savy, where the enemy took up a position on a line previously prepared with trenches. Our troops, between the Somme and the Oise, following up their success, attacked the enemy who defended every foot of the ground, and drove him back a kilometre, north of Grand sur Eaucaut and Giberon which we seized. On the west bank of the Oise, between the suburbs of La Fere and North Vandeuil, two of the advanced forts fell into our hands. South of the Oise, despite the floods, we progressed considerably on the east bank of the Ailette and captured several villages. We threw back enemy reinforcements in the Forest of Concy."

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THE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

AN ENIGMA.

PARIS, March 24.

A semi-official message, after stating that yesterday was a good day for the French, asks: "What is the meaning of the enemy's counter-attacks? Are we in contact with a new German line or are the counter-attacks merely strong rear-guard actions designed to delay our pursuit and facilitate regrouping? It is impossible to answer these questions for the present."

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 24.

A German official message by wireless says: "On both sides of the Somme and the Oise the enemy is feeling forward hesitatingly, frequently retreating, and being seriously hampered by our measures. We repulsed the French to the west of La Fere, Ailette Plain, Neuville and Margival."

GRAVE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN STATE OF SIEGE.

ROME, March 24.

Private reports from Germany state: "The internal situation is grave and is causing serious apprehension. The Government has proclaimed a state of siege of all the principal towns owing to the rights and attempted ravages. Even the Berlin population is threatening to demand the end of the war. There are somewhat similar reports from Amsterdam but it is impossible to confirm them."

AMSTERDAM, March 24.

A bitter debate has taken place in the Reichstag on the food question. The Minority Socialist Knerrt denounced the Kaiser and von Bethmann Hollweg as the originators of the war. He compared the German reactionaries to the late Russian regime and declared that he would be delighted if the same progress was made in Germany as had lately been made in Russia.

The President called Herr Knerrt to order.

The Socialist Kock complained of the "terrible underfeeding" of the population.

The Minority Socialist Dittmann declared that the Government well knew that workmen were collapsing of hunger.

These statements caused a great commotion.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA FAITHFUL TO HER ALLIES.

PETROGRAD, March 24.

M. Milukoff, in a statement to journalists, declared that Russia would be faithful to all past alliances which would become stronger, more cordial and more sincere now that Russia possessed a regime similar to the Allies. It was Russia's duty to continue the struggle for liberty for Russia and Europe. Russia was no longer a dead-weight in the alliance but a productive force. Henceforth all rumours of a separate peace must vanish finally, for it would be anti-national for freed Russia to come to an understanding with reactionary Germany.

RUSSIA A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

PETROGRAD, March 24.

The Central Committee of the Constitutional Democratic Party has declared in favour of a democratic republic.

ENEMY THREATENING PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, March 24.

The War Minister, M. Dutchkoff, has issued a somewhat sensational proclamation which asserts: "The enemy is threatening Petrograd. He is daily concentrating reinforcements, munitions and food on the northern front. Petrograd is swarming with spies, and it is imperative that we fight them, but the difficulty is to unmask the traitors who are nefariously operating among all classes, professions and trades, wearing all kinds of uniforms as disguises. Citizens, be on your guard. The danger is great, be prudent. Do not betray secrets of National Defence."

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

KERIND OCCUPIED.

LONDON, March 24.

A Russian official message, received by wireless, states: "The enemy attacked between the rivers Sulcha and Chvanich, causing us to withdraw two-thirds of a mile to the east."

We occupied Kerind on March 17, which the Turks destroyed by setting on fire.

ROME, March 24.

Commenting on the rumours that the Central Powers contemplate an invasion of Italy, the *Corriere della Sera* says: "Austria is massing forty divisions on the Italian front and it is not yet possible to say how many Germany could add out of her 240 divisions."

The newspaper urges that if all the enemy's reserves are massed against Italy, the Allies reserves must be used in Italy's defence.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The Government has decided upon sweeping measures to follow the expected declaration by Congress of a state of war with Germany. The Government is determined to provide for every emergency and is not preparing for a short war. It is stated that steps much broader than mere attempts to protect merchantmen will be taken. Although as far as is known, no political alliance with the Entente is contemplated, military and naval co-operation is possible and the Government will be unsparing with money and supplies for the Entente. Suggestions made at the Cabinet meeting on Friday included a five billion dollar loan to the Entente.

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WESTERN CAMPAIGN PROBLEMS.

GERMANY'S PLANS IN COMING OFFENSIVE.

Lieutenant René Puaux, attached to the staff of General Foch and formerly foreign editor of the "Temps," writes:—

In a preceding article we showed by an examination of the different theatres of war the chances that each of them presented for more or less decisive results in favour of Germany, and we arrived at the conclusion that the Franco-British front would witness Germany's final effort. It now remains to determine the modality of this effort. Does the German Headquarters really hope for a scratch opening followed by the piling of Paris? Does it dream of the possibility of cutting through the two allied Anglo-French armies and reaching Amiens, for example? It is difficult to say. A colossal self-love has entered into German mentality that it is not at all extravagant to imagine bolder conceptions even among men of war who ought to know the limits of possibility.

Having said so much it appears more probable that in reality the ambitions of the high German Headquarters staff are more modest. A march on Paris is an experiment not to be carried out twice. What the German division of 1914 did not succeed in doing, even when they had all the trumpets in their hands, cannot be attempted by the division of 1917, very inferior in quality and exposed to an adversary warned, provided with munitions and possessing abundant strategical reserves.

A CHIMERA.

The idea of cutting between the Anglo-French armies belongs to the same chimerical domain, as Hindenburg and Ludendorff ought to know. That is why I believe that their strategic ideas are being evolved in a much more modest domain, and a less fantastic realisation.

It is simply the problem of 1916 which is again presented. Falkenhayn, in launching on February 21 the offensive at Verdun, had a triple objective. The first was to contrive for the heir to the throne a victory necessary to his diminishing popularity, the second was to try, by the taking of our great eastern stronghold, to shake our general line of defence and impress the opinion of the world; the third was to draw around Verdun the greater part of the French army, in order to wear out and thus to render anemic our offensive force, which he feared.

From the technical military point of view this conception was intelligent. However, none of the three objectives has been attained. The prestige of the Crown Prince was dismissed by this adventure, which should have been of short duration, but which dynamic anxiety, on the contrary, caused to last indefinitely in the pursuit of a victory which did not come.

Verdun held out, and the whole world applauded the admirable resistance, for which the French armies will retain glory.

Finally, the hoped for wearing out did not prevent the French armies from playing a brilliant part in the victorious Franco-English offensive on the Somme in July.

Such was the balance-sheet of 1916. Falkenhayn had to give way to Hindenburg, and went to Rumania to redeem his check at Verdun. The change in the person at the head of the high German Headquarters staff has not changed the problem. Of a truth Hindenburg has got rid of the Crown Prince, and will take no account this time of dynastic requirements.

There remain two other terms of the problem. These are the seeking of impressive victory, and above all the desire to anticipate and thwart the offensive plans of the Entente.

I am even tempted to believe that the search for an impressive victory is only an accessory, and that for Ludendorff and Hindenburg the essential point is the disjoining of our offensive: if Hindenburg attacks to-morrow with all his forces his calculation is evidently the same. What he will seek is to compel France or England to transform offensive masses into defensive masses, and thus prevent the realisation of the offensive projects.

Finally, he may count upon this delaying, for several months, the realisation of our troops for attack. It may be said such tactics will not bring the decisive victory which Germany seems to want so much in order to enforce the German peace that nobody wishes, and that to delay this victory is contrary to the interests of the Germans, who must at all costs triumph before the summer.

Yes, but Germany, who has just decreed a submarine war to the knife, based all her hopes upon the economic and military difficulties which this submarine war must, according to her calculations bring about so as to force the Allies to negotiate before we have been able to reorganise our offensive. This is the real problem. If the submarine war does not come up to the German expectations, if the French and English are able to meet it sufficiently to maintain their supplies, and make no halt in the output of munitions, if the French chosen and are able, once the shoe is worn, to resume their offensive projects, then Germany's defeat is certain. There only remain to be determined the probable points of attack.

AMSTERDAM, March 23.

A message from Berlin states: "The *Moewe* captured 123,100 tons of shipping comprising twenty-two steamers, 35 sailing vessels. Eight of the steamers were armed. The *Moewe* brought back 393 prisoners."

BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, March 24.

The Admiralty announces that information which is being circulated by the German wireless press shows that in addition to the ships sunk and captured by the *Moewe*, mentioned in the communiqué of January 17, the following have also been sunk: British and French: Prince Eddie, Brecknockshire, Rhodanthe, Katherine, Emeraldale, Otaki, Demeterston, Governor Jean, Norwegian—Stout.

It is announced that the St. Theodore, previously cabled as definitely sunk, and some of the above-named have not been

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Underwritten have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (as account of the concerned)

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2 Oakwood "extra large" wardrobes, (with three large bevelled mirrors). Oakwood Marble-top Bureau, (with bevelled mirror) oakwood Overmantel, linen presses, large double, brass-mounted bed with hair mattresses, marble-top washstands, porcelain commodes &c.

Also—

Upright Grand Piano, by well-known maker, and in splendid condition. Large American Ice Chest and several gas-lighting and pictures.

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On view from Monday the 2nd April 2.30 p.m.

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Hongkong, March 26, 1917. 1618

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HONGKONG, March 26, 1917. 1618

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II—Fire Fund £3,825,647.

III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,607,590.

Sinking Fund Account £28,250.

£23,970,367.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.

Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,693.

Marine Branch £37,239.

Other Receipts £76,940.

£23,336,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims in due order the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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M. H. HOY FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European students in the Chinese language for ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to learn the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.

His class is a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakkas. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write up "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 12, Wellington Street, second floor.

(1251)

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

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THE RETREAT No. 38, The Peak.

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Temperature.

Hongkong, March 26, 1917.

Barometer ... 30.10

Temperature ... 59

Humidity ... 66

Direction of Wind ... S

Force ... 5

Weather ... S

Rain ... 0.03

Barometer ... 30.10

Temperature ... 59

Humidity ... 66

Direction of Wind ... S

Force ... 5

Weather ... S

Rain ... 0.03

Barometer ... 30.10

Temperature ... 59

Humidity ... 66

Direction of Wind ... S

Force ... 5

Weather ... S

Rain ... 0.03

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest route.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For Week-Days

Sundays & Holidays

Jai O ... 5.00 P.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M.

Shatohok, Sha-tin and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santa Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samui and Wuchow ... 7.30 A.M.

Macau ... 7.15 A.M.

Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M.

Nantau and Sannet ... 5.00 P.M.

Shamchun ... 10.00 A.M.

Shamchun ... 4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macau ... 7.30 A.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M.

Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M.

Shek Ki ... 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 8.00 P.M.

Kaukung ... 8.00 P.M.

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On London ... 2/3 1/2

On demand ... 2/3 1/2

On 30 days sight ... 2/3 1/2

On 4 months sight ... 2/3 1/2

Credit, 4 months sight ... 2/3 1/2

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/3 1/2

On Paris ... 233

On demand ... 233

Credit, 4 months sight ... 233

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On demand ... 55 1/2

Credit, 60 days sight ... 55 1/2

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On demand ... nom.

On Calcutta ... nom.

On demand ... nom.

On Singapore ... 83 1/2

On demand ... 83 1/2

On Manila ... 110 1/2

On demand ... 110 1/2

On Shanghai ... nom.

On demand ... nom.

On Yokohama ... 108

On demand ... 108

Gold Loan 100 fine (per tael) ... 42.70

Sovereigns (Banks' Buying Rate) ... 85.55 n.

Silver (per oz) ... 35 1/2

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 17 1/2 nom.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 1 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 1 1/2 p.m.

Rate of Native Interest ... 7 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Sub. Coin ... 8 1/2 p.m.

Hongkong Sub. Coin ... par.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day ... 30.10

On date at 6 a.m. ... 30.05

On date at 6 p.m. ... 30.00

Barometer ... 59

Temperature ... 66

Humidity ... 66

Direction of Wind ... S

Force ... 5

Weather ... S

Rain ... 0.03

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

Half hour ... 20

One hour ... 30

Three hours ... 70

Six hours ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 3.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

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Hour ... 0.60 cents.

Three hours ... 1.50

Six hours ... 2.00

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III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 3 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 0.15

Half hour ... 0.30

One hour ... 0.40

Two hours ... 0.50

Three hours ... 0.70

Six hours ... 1.00

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents.

Quarter hour ... 10

Half hour ... 15

One hour ... 20

Every subsequent hour ... 20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

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Quarter hour ... 5 cents.

Half hour ... 10

Hour ... 15

Every subsequent hour ... 10

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Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the driver causes the journey to take longer than—

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